

# GRAND OPERA HOUSE—COMING ATTRACTIONS

THURSDAY, MARCH 25  
UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC CLUB

TUESDAY, MARCH 30  
CHARLES B. HANFORD



MISS MARIE DROFNAH, IN THE STATUE SCENE OF "THE WINTER'S TALE"



## "THE WINTER'S TALE"

A Brilliant Scenic Production

At the Grand, Tuesday Night, March 30

### CHARLES B. HANFORD COMING.

It has been said that when the public wants a novelty it goes back a century or so and revives something. When it finds current history too tame it turns to some character of a bygone era and makes him the literary lion of the hour. The oldest furniture, the oldest china, the oldest tapestry, takes on a charm which in their own times were unsuspected. And the public, when it has had a speedy sufficiency of filmy farce and garish musical

gality turns again to Shakespeare. Yet it must be Shakespeare intelligently produced and completely enacted. Each generation places the responsibility for legitimate entertainment with some certain players. Such recognition may be slowly won, but it is a mark of honor and of confidence well worth the waiting. Hanford opened his season as the only actor now playing an entirely Shakespearean repertory. His new production for the season will be "The Winter's Tale," with special scenery and cast, the star mak-

ing the daring yet perfectly feasible venture of playing not only Leontes, the leading character, but also Autolycus, the conscienceless yet comic rogue. This double responsibility will enable audiences to see Mr. Hanford at his best in two distinct fields of acting. The role of Hermione will be in the hands of Miss Marie Drofnah, whose reappearance will be welcomed by hosts of admirers. Mr. Hanford's company will include players who have been favorites, as associated with him in the past, and the scenery and costumes will be in keeping with the well established record of his management in such matters. On Tues-

day, March 30, "The Winter's Tale" will be presented by Mr. Hanford and his company at the Grand Opera House.

### "THE GIRL QUESTION" SOON.

A music play which can run for 333 consecutive performances at one theater in Chicago, then make a tour of the principal cities in the United States and play to enormous audiences and be universally praised by the newspapers, ought to be a pretty good entertainment.

Such is the record of "The Girl Question," the music play by the au-

thors of "The Time, The Place and The Girl" and "A Stubborn Cinderella," which comes to the Grand soon.

There are a dozen songs, fifty pretty girls, who, when they are not singing or dancing on the stage, are changing their costumes, for there are nine different sets displayed during the evening.

Harry Hanlon, the celebrated stage director, who produced "The Girl Question," has imparted to it a swing and a rhythm, a dash and an enthusiasm, which sends along the development of the plot with the speed of a racing automobile, while in the dancing numbers, the girls move with such vivac-

ity and ginger that it is almost impossible to catch the motion of their feet.

"The cleanest, snappiest, funniest, most altogether delightful musical comedy seen here in years," said the Los Angeles Times last week, and no better description of the play could be given than that.

Despite these attractive frivolities, however, there is a really serious and intensely absorbing plot—a plot which is so natural, so human and so appealing that it gets right down into the hearts of an audience and grips them with a hold which is not shaken off until the final drop of the curtain.

Paul Nicholson, a comedian of the

most attractive personality, dances gracefully reads his comedy lines with a genuine appreciation of their humor, heads the cast. Henrietta Fedro, a splendid young actress, full of dramatic power as well as with a keen appreciation of comedy, is the leading woman, while Marguerite De Von, Carle George, Harry Hanlon, Nina Collins, Russell Lennon and Lewis Wood are other leading members of the cast. There are ten songs, among them being "Oh, Gee, Be Sweet to Me Kid," "Waltz With Me Till I'm Dreamy," "It's Good-Bye, Pal," "I Hate to Work on Monday," and "Theres No Place Like Home."

## UNION LABOR DEPARTMENT

Under the Auspices  
of the  
OGDEN TRADES ASSEMBLY

Address all Communications to  
W. M. PIGGOTT, Editor.  
375 Twenty-fourth Street.

### GIGANTIC BLACKLIST.

By one stroke of the pen the Employing Hatters' Combine, a mighty conspiracy, controlling 97 per cent of the hating industry, locked out the 25,000 workmen engaged in the manufacture of hats.

Why should not they blacklist every employee belonging to the union, since the "Wisdom Factory" at Washington, (the Supreme Court of the United States) has declared that blacklisting of workmen who belong to a union is legal and constitutional?

Twenty-five thousand hatters have been locked out. By one order one hundred thousand, or more persons have been deprived of work and of the means of livelihood.

They are said to have the right to live. But that's a joke. They have the right to sit down and starve, to go forth and beg, or to wander over the earth in search of work.

It is winter. Then snow is here. The days and nights are bitter cold, and twenty-five thousand hatters are locked out.

Over the factory door the Bosses have written: "We Don't Patronize Union Labor."

For a year, now, times have been hard. All workers have been unemployed. Winter is now here. Fires must be kept up. Children must have shoes. The days are cold, and twenty-five thousand hatters are locked out.

Suppose the workers of New York City should start up Fifth Avenue and pull down the palaces which shelter one hundred thousand people. That would be violence.

Suppose the hatters should take possession of the factories and insist upon the right to work. That would be violence.

Suppose Samuele Gompers said that hereafter Union Labor would not patronize non-union hatters. That would be boycott and a penitentiary offense.

But in a committee room in a big hotel the Hatters' Association sits comfortably and says: "We do not patronize Union Labor. We have locked out twenty-five thousand men, starvation will bring them to terms." That is law and order.

Let any man restrain trade and he will be crushed. The militia, the police, the private detective, the judiciary and the whole power of the government will immediately bear down and annihilate him.

Let any man restrain trade, lock out from livelihood men, women and children, force them to slow starvation, and the militia, the police, and the ju-

diciary will stand by and enforce the sentence. If starving workmen should come out of their cabins to talk, to protest, or to denounce, they would be seized and casted into prison. Deprive the Butterick Company of the sales of its miserable fashion plates, deprive the Buck Stove Company of the sale of its stoves, and you will face prison.

Deprive men of the sale of their labor, lock them out from their means of livelihood, condemn them and their families to starvation, and the government, with all its immense power will sustain the boycott.

God pity the poor! It is winter. The snow is on the ground. The nights are cold, and twenty-five thousand, with their wives and babes are locked out!

Again we are compelled to remind our brothers to be careful in spending their money. Assist the hatters. Buy no hat without the label. Always insist on the label. Patronize your friends. Give the hatters your moral and financial support. Let us fight this greedy, unscrupulous, tyrannical association to the bitter end.—J. H. C. & B. L. U. of A. Journal.

### A SOP TO CEREBUS. (Whatever That Means.)

We have often been asked why we did not answer the articles written by our Marxian friends. We will frankly say that we are not averse to entering into a friendly argument with anyone; but to answer adverse and vindictive criticism is not in our line. We have more important work to do. If it is true that the statement: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," is true, how much can be said of the ever-advanced theory of "Industrialism"? Our "friends" attack the A. F. of L. because, in some instances, all unions employed in the same establishment do not all strike at once. But it is far from us to say that the A. F. of L. is perfect; but we do say that the A. F. of L. is the most nearly perfect labor organization that has ever existed. It has settled more difficulties, placed labor on a higher plane, and has done more to alleviate the misery and suffering of the toiling masses than all the others put together. It is readily shown by its history, if one cares to read.

But what of "Industrialism"? The old Knights of Labor, in her heyday of glory, was the most glorious example of "Industrialism" that ever existed. Then came the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which held sway for a time, and exerted a wonderful influence; but she went the way of the K. of L. Then came the In-

dustrial Workers of the World. At first they were powerful; but they are now on the decline, and it will be only a question of time when they will meet the same fate of the others. And why? Because it is impossible for a man in one craft to legislate for a man in a different craft. Their work is different, their conditions are different, and their knowledge of each other's business is so limited (for we are fast becoming a nation of experts in our particular lines of work) that one knows but little of the needs of the other. What does a blacksmith or a machinist or a carpenter know about legislating for a barber, or a clerk, or a street car man? Or vice versa. Nothing in a practical sense. So, let us look at things from a practical standpoint, at least. Utopia will arrive with the millennial dawn, and not before.

One of the many troubles of our women is, they are too much like Mrs. Rumage. They go hunting bargains that are not bargains at all. They get a lot of shill-woven goods with a few good goods mixed in, where, if they would buy all "first hand" goods, they would be much better off, they could dress better, live better, and have more money at the end of the month. Why cite the failure of one lone mismanaged "union goods" store, when hundreds of others—"nonunion goods"—stores have failed for the same reason?

It is true that thousands of women and girls work on "high tension" machines year after year, and we feel badly enough about it, and we have helped to greatly better their condition. We have assisted in securing an eight-hour day, for them, and making other conditions much better for them. Now, "friends" (?), what have you done along these lines? You have taught unity among all classes, and it has ended in dissension. Now you would endeavor to teach all men that they should disregard the union label because it will do them "more harm than good," that it "makes them dependent on charity," that "the union label stands for the present system of government under which it is as impossible for the great mass of workers to better their conditions as it is for them to take a trip to the moon." And all this in the face of the fact that practically all the benefits and improvements in the conditions of the workers have been accomplished through the organization of unions, international and federations. These things need no proofs, for they stand out boldly emblazoned on every page of history. But we are not surprised at the statements of our "friends" (for we have it on good authority that at least one of them is not even a member of the union of his own craft). For it is the same old threadbare "scab" argument that has been used against the union for the last hundred years; and will be used as long as there are people to use it.

Now we want to say once and for all, that we do not intend to waste any more time, space and paper in taking any notice of any person or persons who are willing to appropriate all the blessings and advantages that come along, and give nothing in return but sarcastic criticisms and fault-finding.

### THE CIGARMAKERS.

The cigarmakers have good cause and ought to feel proud of their great

success on the evening of the 17th. They were greeted by a large and enthusiastic throng at their annual dance at the Congress Dancing Academy. Every one seemed to enjoy themselves until the splendid management of the floor committee. Everything went smoothly till the wee sma' hours of the morning, when the guests departed with many expressions of regret that they could not remain longer. There is no use talking, the "weed twisters" are expert entertainers.

The world moves, and so does capital, but labor is too prone to lag behind. If the time spent in "sputtering hairs" was spent in doing something tangible, we would see results, and plenty of them. When the great "captains of industry" want to do things they don't waste six months or a year in trying to figure out how they will be able to pay 2½ cents per capita. They just "dig up" what is needed and go ahead. And when labor learns to do the same thing, then, and not until then, will we be able to accomplish what we ought to. Not until we decide to put aside the petty jealousies and spite and learn to treat each other as men, not until we get past the childish age—past the age when we say to each other, "I won't play if you do, if you are going to stay, I will leave"—and step out upon the broad plane of manhood, there to meet one another as being "worthy of our steel;" then, and only then, will we accomplish the end for which the labor movement was started. Then, "let us educate ourselves" in the labor movement (as we vowed we would) and stop stop finding fault with each other (which we vowed we would not) and see if we won't succeed much better. We are not finding fault; but simply pointing out a condition that does exist, and which can be remedied by a little manly effort.

The best way to break up a union is to stop attending meetings. The only way to build up a union is to attend meetings, and do your part. Use every effort to make the meetings interesting, and you will soon see the differences.

We are sorry that we omitted to say anything of the cigarmakers' dance in our last issue, but we got "tangled" in our dates. We, therefore, apologize to them, as well as to all union people, and promise to do better hereafter.

Don't you patronize the union label? It stands for honesty, integrity, decency and manhood.

### MARXIAN CLUB SOCIALISTS

(Continued From Page Twelve.)

method of taking this big division from the workers. Socialism instead of aiming at any dividing up content, plates the concentration of capital, that is, land and machinery, etc., into the hands of society itself.

Socialism Opposes Anarchism. Socialism is commonly confused with Anarchism. Of course, confusions of this kind usually spring from crafty sources. While Socialists and Anarchists both covet the present

system, they do so on different counts, and they have very different aims. As Prof. Ely says (Socialism and Social Reform), "Everywhere Socialism fights Anarchy, and on the other hand is antagonized by it. Where one is strong the other is likely to languish. The Social Democracy drove Herr Most out of Germany, and from early days has exerted itself most vigorously to keep down anything like an anarchistic movement."

The New International Encyclopedia says that, "The Socialist today is the strongest opponent of Anarchism. . . . and it is the German Social Democrats, who practically extinguished Anarchism in their country."

Even a desultory study of the two is sufficient to show the difference that exists between them.

### SOCIALISM TAKES ROOT IN CAPITALISM.

It is sometimes argued that "Socialism is a foreign importation and not indigenous to the soil." This is the same trite remark that is heard in every country. In England the opponents of Socialism say it was made in Germany, and in Germany they say that it comes from some other place, and so on. Whoever argues in this way merely exposes his own limited knowledge of historical events.

Socialism appears in every country where machine industry prevails, and where there is an unemployed question, and other manifestations of capitalism. Socialism is a natural product of modern industrial conditions, and it is bound to present itself wherever these conditions arise. It has recently appeared in Japan, because of the fact that Japan is becoming "progressive," that is, because that country has adopted the capitalist system. This is one of the proofs of the correctness of the Socialist position, and justifies the assertion that Socialism is inevitable.

Every capitalist nation on the globe has a Socialist movement, and it does not appear where there is no industrial system to give it birth. Switzerland has harbored and sheltered a vast number of exiled Socialists and agitators, and yet is lacking in a good Socialist movement, and for the very simple reason that its industrial development is very poor. Norway has made but little progress along industrial lines, and consequently the Socialist movement in that country is not strong. The Asiatic countries do not possess much of a Socialist movement either, as modern capitalism has not yet been introduced in any of them, save Japan. It is very plain that Socialism is bound to appear wherever the conditions necessary to its existence obtain.

Now, as some people still maintain that Socialism is "un-American," we will just take a glimpse over the history of the American labor movement. We find that the early labor movement in this country was decidedly Socialistic. Prof. R. T. Ely in his book, "The Labor Movement in America," cites numerous illustrations on this point. He shows that the working class formed separate political parties, and that they were conscious of their own class interests. He further points out that in 1839, a labor paper, "Young America," advocated twelve radical demands, which were printed on the tops of the paper and which were endorsed by 600 other papers. The ninth

demand was, "Equal rights for women with men in all respects," and the tenth was the revolutionary demand for the "Abolition of chattel slavery, and of wages slavery."

Prof. Ely goes on to cite several other illustrations of a Socialistic or radical spirit which permeated early American labor unionism, and refers to the radical addresses of Ely Moore, president of "The General Trades Union of New York," and of Stephen Simpson, which were delivered in 1831 and 1833. A striking Socialistic declaration is that of Thomas Skidmore, a labor candidate for governor of New York state, uttered in 1829. Skidmore says, "Inasmuch as great wealth is an instrument which is uniformly used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessors on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a robber, who shall undertake to accomplish the same effect in a different manner."

Without going any further it is evident that these "Socialistic tendencies"—these foreign importations of recent date—are of sturdy old American origin.—By W. H. Casack.

### TRIFLES.

The anti-cantanker triflers are up again and doing. Against the canten they have epithets without number; not an epithet, however, have they against the more murderous bayonet, gun, sabre and powder in camp, or against the social system that begets the pestiferous nuisance intended to keep up the home-destroying system of overwork for men and women and child labor. Against these huge evils not a word from the triflers—

The law that bids the drunkard die is far too just to pass the trifler by.—Exchange.

### Made It a Full Day.

Here is one man who does not limit himself to eight hours of work a day. A farmer in the Redworth district, Warwickshire, England, created a local record in connection with the hay harvest by working in one field for 21 hours in a single day. He began cutting at 1:30 a. m. and ceased at ten o'clock at night, when the grass was turned.

### Domesticated Elephants.

The efforts of the Congo State authorities to domesticate the African elephant have brought out some interesting peculiarities of those animals. During the wet season, which lasts four months, the elephants are not worked, but are turned out into the forest. Instead, however, of rejoicing their wild kin they seem to keep apart, as if conscious of the difference that their training has produced. On being brought back to their duties they show no disposition to shirk their work. Their presence sometimes attracts wild elephants to the vicinity of their scene of labor, but these wild animals are usually too old and intractable to be used as recruits.—Youth's Companion.

### Expensive Luxuries.

Castles in the air cost a vast deal to keep up.—Lytton.

### Temple of Serpents.

The small town of Werda, in the kingdom of Dahomey, is celebrated for its temple of serpents, a long building in which the priests keep upwards of 1,000 serpents of all sizes. These they feed with birds and frogs brought to them as offerings by the natives.

### Too Much Talk.

One of the dangers of the age is that of speaking too much. Judging from the frequency with which a few people give the world the benefit of their views on every possible subject, it might be thought that they were qualifying for the post of lecturer to the human race.—Child's Guardian.

### Solicitous for Their Nerves.

"I lost a number of my sensitive boards this summer," said the manager of a dog and cat boarding house. "The owner of the property next door put up a big apartment house, and many of my patrons took their high-priced pets away for fear their nerves would be unstrung by the noise of building."

### Surely the Limit.

A friend was once talking with a crazy woman, when a stinky man passed by. "Do you see that man," said she, with cunning smile. "You could blow his soul through a humming-bird's quill, into a mosquito's eye, and the mosquito wouldn't wink."—Sunday Magazine.

### Seldom.

People seldom forget the names or faces of those whom it may pay to know.

### AMUSEMENTS.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE**  
Direction Northwestern Theatrical Ass'n. R. P. HERRICK, Res. Mgr.

**TUESDAY, MARCH 30**

Engagement of  
**MR. CHARLES B. HANFORD**

Accompanied by  
MISS MARIE DROFNAH

In a brilliant scenic production of  
**The Winter's Tale**

Presented with Historical Accuracy and in a Spectacular Manner.

30—PEOPLE IN THE CAST—30  
Including a Chorus and Ballet

Seats on sale Saturday, March 27.  
Prices: \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c, 20c Ind. Only.